

## INT

INTRINSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecus*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.  
A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil. *South.*  
Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*
2. Within; at the inside.  
In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*. *Wotton.*  
If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]  
1. Inward; internal; real; true.  
*Intrinsecal* goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsecal*; this, his current value. *Grev.*  
His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd,  
The more shall its *intrinsecal* worth proclaim. *Prior.*  
Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsecal* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTRINSECATE. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled.  
Such smiling rogues as these,  
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain  
Too *intrinsecate* to unloose. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Come, mortal wretch,  
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*  
Of life at once unloose. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
To INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introduce*, Lat. *introducere*, Fr.]  
1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.  
Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*  
2. To bring something into notice or practice.  
This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preferring by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
An author who should *introduce* a sort of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Broom.*  
3. To produce; to give occasion.  
Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*

INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introducitur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]  
1. One who conducts another to a place or person.  
2. Any one who brings any thing into notice or practice.  
The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Watson.*  
It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introducitur*, Latin.]  
1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.  
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.  
The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*  
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.  
INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introducitur*, French; from *introduce*.]  
Serving as the means to something else.  
The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logic; that great instrumental *introducere* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South's Sermons.*

INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* [from *introducitur*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.  
This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*  
INTROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*intregressio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.  
INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of publick devotions.  
INTROMISSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sending in.  
If fight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shows to be absurd. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.  
To INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.  
Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton's Opt.*  
To INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Latin.] To take a view of the inside.  
INTROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The actions of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hal's Origin of Man.*  
I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Byron.*  
INTROVENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.  
Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvent* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]  
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.  
Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge  
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shaksp.*  
The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*  
Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship  
*Intrudes* on your repose, and comes thus late  
To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rome's Ju. Str.*  
Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us, while we thus them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Wotton.*  
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.  
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Col. ii. 18.*  
To INTRUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.  
Not to *intrude* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds that up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTROUS. *n. f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.  
And the hounds  
Should drive upon the new transformed limbs,  
Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*  
Go, base *intruder*! over-weening slave!  
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn  
To know your basket, and your bread discern? *Dryden.*  
She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*  
The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addison's Freeholder.*

INTRUSION. *n. f.* [*intrusion*, French; *intrusio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.  
It must raise more substantial superfluities, and fall upon very many excellent brains, which have been justly off by the *intrusion* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*  
2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.  
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this uncalous *intrusion*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill  
With loath'd *intrusion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion*?  
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison's Cato.*  
I may close, after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.  
It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and to stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Watson.*  
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It must raise more substantial superfluities, and fall upon very many excellent brains, which have been justly off by the *intrusion* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*  
2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.  
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this uncalous *intrusion*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill  
With loath'd *intrusion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion*?  
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison's Cato.*  
I may close, after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.  
It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and to stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Watson.*  
To INTRUST. *v. a.* [*intrust*, Latin.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value. *Never.*

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